

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN J. JACOB, of Hampshire.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

JOHN M. PHELPS, of Mason.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,

E. A. BENNETT, of Marion.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

JOHN S. BUDRETT, of Kanawha.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOSEPH S. SPRIGG, of Hardy.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

C. P. T. MOORE, of Mason.

THE WHITEMAN'S PLATFORM

The Democratic and Conservative citizens of West Virginia, desiring to aid in preserving the government and in promoting the best interests of State and country, present to the voters of this State the following declaration of principles and invite their co-operation in giving them effect.

1st. That the Federal Government has no right to deny to States of this Union the privilege of equal participation in its affairs, and that all distinction against the representatives of States in Congress, and all Federal interference in the purely domestic concerns of the States, is unwarranted by the Federal Constitution and ought to cease.

2d. That the present system of taxation, raising as it does the bulk of the Federal revenue from the laborer rather than from the wealth of the country, is unjust and oppressive, and that this system should be reformed as to relieve the industry of the country from its unjust burdens, abolish the unnecessary and vexatious features of stamp, license and income taxes, dispense with the services of Federal spies, that pry into the private business of the people, eating out their substance, and provide for the collection of the Federal revenue by State and county officers.

3d. That the Republican party by voting to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, has shamefully violated its pledges, that the question of suffrage should be retained within the control of the people of the States. Calling to political power an alien and inferior class, it has declared the white race incapable of self-government. In opposition to this monstrous doctrine we invite all intelligent white men to unite with us in asserting the principle that the white race is the ruling race of this republic.

4th. That the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment lately passed by Congress is corrupting to public morals in that it offers penalties for bribery, subversion of the States in that it gives Federal authority control of State affairs, and destructive of the peace of the country in that it invests the negroes with exclusive and peculiar privileges, lifting them to power and dignity through the degradation of the whites.

5th. That we are unalterably opposed to the bill lately introduced into the United States Senate for enforcing the social equality of the races, placing negroes upon juries and abolishing all distinctions between the races.

6th. That for the advancement of West Virginia in all her interests and especially to secure good government to her people, we demand thorough reform in our system of local officials and the greatest reduction in the number of such offices that may be consistent with the public interests.

Prompt collection of the large balances in favor of the State, which, through Republican inefficiency have accumulated in the hands of delinquent sheriffs; such faithful management of the State finances, as will prevent further deficiencies in the revenue and such economy in appropriation as will secure the administration of the Government, at the least cost to the taxpayers of the State.

A public policy that will invite immigration, capital and enterprise into our State, in lieu of the measures of the dominant party, that have driven these elements of growth and greatness from our midst.

The continued exclusion of negroes from the public schools, attended by white children. In opposition to the Radical policy of mingling the races in these institutions, and of destroying our educational system, for the benefit of the blacks.

Full protection, to the people, against the outrages provided for by the registration law, and constantly committed by registration officers.

The prompt abolition of every Test Oath upon the statute books of the State.

And finally, to wipe out the injustice and disgrace incident to the disfranchisement in our midst of twenty-five thousand men of our own race, while negroes exercise the elective franchise without hindrance or condition, we demand a free ballot for white men and the immediate enactment of such measures as will secure it.

We invite all good citizens, without distinction of party, whether Democrats, Conservatives or Republicans, to unite with us in giving effect to the policy here enunciated.

For Congress--Hon. Wm. E. Arnold, of Weston.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter from Gilmer county, to be found in another column, recommending the nomination of Hon. William E. Arnold, of Weston, as Democratic candidate for Congress from this District. If Mr. Arnold received and would accept the nomination, he could make a canvass which would do credit to himself and to the party. Aside from this, it is due to this end of the District that we have the Congressman. We therefore hope that Mr. Arnold will allow his name to go before the Convention as a candidate; and that the delegates to be chosen on the 5th proximo be instructed to cast the vote of this county for him at the Congressional Convention.

James Mulladay, Esq.

Among the new announcements in today's paper will be found that "Many Voters," bringing out that sterling old Democrat, JAMES MULLADAY, Esq., for Supervisor of Sheridan Township. Mr. Mulladay, notwithstanding the solicitations of his friends, declines at present to become a candidate for Assessor of his (the 2d) District; and the motives which prompt him to decline this reward for his past faithful services, reflect great credit upon himself. As a plain, honest, outspoken and vigorous Democrat, "Uncle Jimmie" deserves and should receive something more than his modesty prevents him from prematurely accepting. He is well worthy of any honor that our people might confer upon him. He has served for some years as Supervisor of his Township; and the fact that he has always been re-elected without opposition, is sufficient proof of that sterling and unyielding honesty which should characterize the acts of a public officer.

With this number ends the third year of the existence of this paper; and although we are opposed to a lengthy announcement of a fact of that nature, we are constrained at least to thank our patrons for the hearty support they have given us in the past, and express the hope that in the future they will continue to aid us.

THE DEMOCRAT has now a much larger circulation than any country paper in the State; its three years of vicissitude have placed it on a firm basis, and we have passed the dark hour which immediately precedes the dawn. Without egotism we may use the words of friends and enemies alike, when we say that the editorial productions of THE DEMOCRAT compare very favorably with those of our contemporaries; while the patronage our paper receives indicates that its management is acceptable to the Democracy wherever it goes.

It may be well to state, however, that there is yet a great deal of money belonging to us, still in the pockets of our readers; and to them we commend the following lines:

The Printer's year has drawn to an end,
The Printer wants his funds to spend;
And he has debts that he must pay,
His bills are due this very day.

Perhaps he wants a suit of clothes,
Or shoes to warm his chilly toes;
Maybe he likes cigars to smoke,
Or his wife is waiting for a cloak.

Perhaps his children cry for bread,
While yours are full--on dainties fed.
How his heart aches to hear them squeal,
And you must care how bad they feel.

The paper's good, you all do say,
It gives the news for every day,
And 'tis the best that we can take,
It is well cooked--no need to bake.

Then pay the Printer, pay him well,
If you don't want to land in--Dixie,
For the greatest sinners of the day
Are those who don't their Printer pay.

The Printer always wants his funds.
Then PAY TO-DAY, don't wait for duns.
And when you're paid, sweet sleep you'll take,
With conscience clear when you awake.

THEY PAY HIM NOW!

The *Wheeling Register*, with a liberality seldom seen in a paper which is acknowledged as the organ of a party, insists that the country press should be the first claimant upon the patronage of country people; and its editor also urges upon the able men of the different counties, the propriety of circulating, during the campaign, the local papers. That the country press will be a host of itself 'ere the files of October close upon us, there can be no doubt; and we would bring to the attention of our rich men the fact that by the press, more than in any other way, can the minds of our people be wrought upon. Let every man who is able follow the advice of the *Register*, and send to one or more men who will read, the local paper, and the difference on the counting of votes will more than repay them. We do not suggest this simply with a view of bringing money into our own pocket; but because we are a Democrat, and we work that Democracy may triumph. We have fifty Democrats in Weston, and five hundred in Lewis county, who are called "rich;" at least they are well able to try the experiment we propose. A few of them have already done so, and are satisfied with its results. Let others all over the State follow their example, and our majority in the coming election will far exceed the hopes of the most sanguine of our party.

The Young Men of our State.

It is gratifying to know that nearly all the young men of our State--those who, since the war, have arrived at the age of maturity, have allied themselves with the Democratic party in their political affiliations. The youth are taught by their mothers to be respectable. In the nightly prayers of those pious mothers, they invoke the interposition of Providence to guide their children in the path of piety, and all things else that will make them respectable. Those sons are therefore taught to associate themselves in any company opposed to the negro equality doctrine of the radical party. In politics, it follows that the youth of our State, as they arrive at maturity, vote with the Democratic party. How many annually arrive at that age entitling them to vote, may readily be determined by our progress. The voters last year numbered 82,000. Our annual increase is three per cent. Three per cent of eighty-two thousand is 2460, and is equal to the entire negro vote of the State. Without any help, therefore, the young men of our State will settle, satisfactorily, the power of the new element, created in the interest of radicalism by the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment.

The Democrat for FIFTY CENTS.

We will send to any address, from now until two weeks after the election, a copy of THE DEMOCRAT for FIFTY CENTS. Our friends will recollect that it comes free of postage to any post office in the county. Let the Democrats go to work and circulate the paper which will support the Democratic nominees--and they alone. See that it goes to the house of every liberal minded man or radical in the county.

AD Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT

Sound the Loud Timbrel O'er Egypt's Dark Sea.

The act of Congress to "enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," is now undergoing newspaper construction throughout the State.

The *Wheeling Intelligencer*, the leading organ of the republican party of this State, limits its construction of the act to the reading and power conferred by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution alone--the first section of which reads--"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State or the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude;" and contends that the law was made to enforce the right of the negro citizen to vote where his right to do so is denied him on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and for that reason maintains that the law does not apply to or include the white citizen.

If this act of Congress was wholly dependent upon the Fifteenth Article for its authority, we would readily agree to its unconstitutionality, and say that the *Intelligencer* was right in its construction of the law.

But the title of the act, much less the act itself, shows that Congress was not governed or confined in passing the law by the Fifteenth Article to the Constitution, but looked to that whole instrument for its authority. The words "all citizens of the United States,"--in the first section of the act,--"who may be otherwise qualified to vote according to State laws," are broad and comprehensive, and are not limited or restricted by the after-following words, "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," as is fully shown by the 2nd and 3rd sections of the act. And the close reader of statutory law, in his examination of the whole act, will have no difficulty in perceiving that it embraces in its breadth and scope not only the powers and authority conferred upon Congress by the 14th and 15th Articles to the Constitution, but the first part of the 4th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, wherein it concedes to the States the power to "regulate the time, manner and place of holding elections, but expressly reserves to Congress the right at any time to make or alter by law such regulations. Therefore, under the authority and power of these several articles to the United States Constitution, Congress passed the act in question--placing all citizens of the United States, who may be otherwise qualified to vote under the Constitutions of the States in which they reside upon an equal footing; and in the language of Mr. Davis, republican member of Congress from New York, "for the purpose of conserving the purity of elections, entered into the States by this act, by declaring pains and penalties against those who violate the laws relating to elections." And for the purpose of still further showing that we are not mistaken in our construction of the act, we quote from the speech of Judge Bingham, republican member of Congress from Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on the 27th of May, 1870. In reply to Mr. Beck, Democratic member from Kentucky, Mr. Bingham used the following emphatic language:

"Every section of this bill applies alike to all citizens of the United States, IRRESPECTIVE of race, color or previous condition of servitude, who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote."

The argument now advanced by West Virginia radicals, that a lawful voter who is denied the right to vote could only appeal his case to the United States Court on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, is fully met and exploded by the speeches of republican lawyers in both branches of Congress, who took part in the discussion of the measure, before its passage.

Therefore, as we said last week, we again say to-day to Democratic voters entitled to vote under the State Constitution, and who have or shall be by the arbitrary and corrupt action of the registrars denied their right, register or propose to do so, and if again denied, take steps under the 2nd and 3rd sections of the act to punish them; and make the affidavit and vote!

Remember that such petty tyrants as Jim Corley, Craven Berry, Fenelon Howes, old Joe Caldwell, Jess money-penny, and others of their ilk, are now amenable to Federal laws and tryable in Federal Courts, and can no longer deprive you of your right to vote without redress on your part.

Nil desperandum! But maintain your rights as becomes citizens and freemen. Watch these bad men with the same vigilance they worked to ruin and destroy and enslave you! And whenever they violate any one provision of this act of Congress, arraign them before the forum of Federal justice, and leave no stone unturned or act undone by which to have meted out to them the full punishment which the law inflicts.

AD Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT.

The Club was called to order by Mr. Crawley, who remarked that Mr. Sugarfoot had gone as delegate to the State Convention, and had unfortunately got drunk at Parkersburg.

Dr. STABLES said he wished the Treasurer to take up a collection. An intimate friend of his, and a member of this Club (Mr. Whitham) had had his trunk taken off the coach by a disloyal officer, and a tenant of his (Dr. Stables) had been obliged to fork over \$1. He wished the Club to refund it.

Mr. GYARSON said he would oppose contributions for any such purpose. He (Mr. Gyarson) would take his davy if he would give a man more money after he had taken away \$300 or \$400, and had not as much as paid his dues to this Club.

Mr. FERRIS moved to lay the matter under the table.

Dr. LEXGUTH moved to amend the motion by laying Dr. Stables under the table.

Mr. COOKSON hoped that his father-in-law wouldn't allow any foolishness to-night.

(The motion of Dr. Stables, when put to the house, was lost.)

Mr. LOWMYER moved that the Club pass a resolution exculpating him from any complicity in contraband articles of any kind which the rebels said were in his possession.

Mr. BENNINGTON opposed any such resolutions. That resolution of the loyal members of the Legislature, about Dan Farnsworth and the pork, had a fatal effect. A few more such resolutions and loyalty would be at a discount.

Captain WUKAT asked if the Club had taken into consideration the outrages which had recently been perpetrated upon him by the Stone Coal Ku-Klux?

Dr. LEXGUTH said that if people would be Boreman's registrars they must take the consequences. And if Captain Wheat and Mr. D. C. Lark got into trouble about it who was to blame but themselves? Every dog had his day, and Boards of Registration had had theirs.

Mr. CRAWLEY said that this late act of Congress was raising Ned up the river. The rebels were overjoyed and the loyal men despondent. He would ask his learned friend Mr. Dogberry for his construction of the law.

Mr. DOCKNAY said that he would like to take time to consider. In the meantime the distinguished gentleman who held the office of Deputy Secretary could give an idea of its meaning, as he had been to Washington to find out.

Mr. D. C. LARK--Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to being the bearer of bad news; but in this case I know of no alternative. By some oversight in the framers of the bill, the rebels have got us, to use expressive and emphatic language, in a tight place. And what is worse, they are making active preparations to register in force--which, notwithstanding the addition to our ranks of the colored vote, which they freely give to us, will give them both county and State at the coming election. One thing may be regarded as settled, that manipulating votes in this section is pretty well played out.

Mr. CRAWLEY--And there is another thing. I can't afford to pay a lawyer \$500 to defend me in a Federal Court before a rebel Judge like Jackson. Just suppose that Rittenhouse should indict me for striking him off for "contempt of the Board" last fall. There would be my farm gone, not counting a year in the Penitentiary.

Mr. BOONROD said he'd be d--d if he'd be a registrar if that was the case. Dr. LEXGUTH remarked that Mr. Boonrod was sure of h--l anyhow, no matter what he was.

Mr. BICOT said that the features of the bill under discussion were truly alarming. He had examined it closely, and knew that the rebels would make many thousands of votes by it.

Mr. CRAWLEY said that if such were the case he should leave for Whittemore's District in South Carolina; and called upon Mr. D. C. Lark to organize at once a Whittemore Colonization Society, so that the members of the Club could protect themselves by flight as soon as the dreadful news was announced that Jacob was elected Governor.

Mr. BENNINGTON and many others warmly urged the suggestion of Mr. Crawley, and it was agreed that Mr. D. C. Lark should write to Whittemore, and see what could be done for the Club in the way of transportation when the evil hour should arrive.

Mr. D. C. Lark here handed around bottles and glasses, and proposed the toast--"Our colored delegation to the Parkersburg Convention!" which was drunk with wild enthusiasm.

Mr. CRAWLEY said that Governor Stevenson had sent him a demijohn of old rye; and invited the members to aid him in disposing of it.

Whereupon the Club adjourned.

ERRATUM.--Instead of "Jackson" read "Tucker" in the 15th column in the 2nd Congressional District, in our table of the disfranchised, printed last week. Through an error of the compositor this awkward mistake occurred.

MR. EDITOR:--The Convention to nominate a Congressional candidate for this, the first District of our State, is to assemble at West Union on the 27th prox.; and I trust its labors may be productive of much good to our District--our State, and country. It is not material where the nomination may fall in so far as my support is concerned, for I am prepared to become an earnest advocate of the nominee to yield, if necessary, my individual opinions, for harmony--so essential at this time for the general good. But it must be remembered that the Convention about to assemble is to be a Democratic Convention, and not to be tainted with the betrayal and candidacy of pretended "let-ups" as distinguished from "let-downs" in fact. It must also be remembered that a party to secure or maintain power must be just to all its constituent elements. The masses who constitute the power of a State do not esteem it to be just to give so important an office as Congressman entirely to one city or one section of a District. The extreme northern and western portions of our District have always enjoyed the advantages of this office. We may justly demand to know whether these apparently sectional advantages or claims are to continue. In the southern, and I may add, the Democratic portion of this District, no candidate has ever been named for national favors, and I submit whether the time has not come when we may reasonably expect our claims to be considered and appreciated. This is the Democratic portion of our District. It has suffered most from the tyranny of registration, and from the effects of which the recent act of Congress affords an ample remedy, and makes our end of the District more potential than heretofore.

I name as our candidate, William E. Arnold, Esq., of Weston, and ask the Convention to consider his claims. He is a Democrat of ability and consistency, never having forsaken for a moment the cause of his party or his country; and if nominated will be elected and become one of the most useful members of Congress.

A DEMOCRAT.

Number of Male Negroes Assessed With a Capitation Tax.

Auditor Bogges' report shows the number of male negroes in our State over 21 years of age, and assessed with a capitation tax, to be 2,835. They are all supposed to be voters; and in order to maintain an efficient campaign, it is necessary to know where they reside and where they will claim their suffrage. The following table will show where the Auditor says they reside; and we may see from thence their strength in the several localities:

| 1st Congressional District. | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Brooke, | 17 |
| Calhoun, | 3 |
| Doddridge, | 7 |
| Gilmer, | 8 |
| Hancock, | 8 |
| Harrison, | 70 |
| Lewis, | 29 |
| Marshall, | 19 |
| Ohio, | 82 |
| Pleasants, | 3 |
| Ritchie, | 18 |
| Tyler, | 2 |
| Weizel, | 1 |
| Wirt, | 6 |
| Wood, | 136 |
| | 404 |

| 2nd Congressional District. | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Barbour, | 42 |
| Berkeley, | 253 |
| Grant, | 47 |
| Hampshire, | 78 |
| Hardy, | 108 |
| Jefferson, | 681 |
| Marion, | 22 |
| Mitcheal, | 68 |
| Monongalia, | 30 |
| Morgan, | 21 |
| Pendleton, | — |
| Pocahontas, | 60 |
| Preston, | 9 |
| Randolph, | 8 |
| Taylor, | 66 |
| Tucker, | 6 |
| Upshur, | 31 |
| | 1,426 |

| 3rd Congressional District. | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Boone, | 28 |
| Braxton, | 12 |
| Cabell, | 14 |
| Clay, | — |
| Fayette, | 20 |
| Greenbrier, | 174 |
| Jackson, | 6 |
| Kanawha, | 363 |
| Lincoln, | — |
| Logan, | 16 |
| McDowell, | — |
| Mason, | 85 |
| Mercer, | 68 |
| Monroe, | 128 |
| Nicholas, | 10 |
| Putnam, | 89 |
| Raleigh, | 4 |
| Ronne, | 8 |
| Wayne, | 26 |
| Webster, | — |
| Wyoming, | 10 |
| | 1,003 |

| Recapitulation. | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1st District | 404 |
| 2nd " | 1,426 |
| 3rd " | 1,005 |
| Total, | 2,835 |

John J. Davis.

We notice in the *Wheeling Register* that some articles purporting to be from Lewis county to that paper says that John J. Davis is the choice of the people of

Lewis county for Congress. We think that writer is mistaken. Mr. John J. Davis is only known to a few people of our county personally, and as a public man, his course in our Legislature last winter is severely condemned. Lewis county has a number of respectable and talented citizens of her own, every way as well qualified to represent this district in Congress as Mr. Davis; and we take it that the Democracy of Lewis would greatly prefer one of her own citizens to that of a gentleman of another county; and especially when he is unable to bring before her people superior or indeed equal qualifications to many of her own sons.

The Colored Man's Convention,

Known as the Republican State Convention, met at Parkersburg on Wednesday last. "All hands and the cook" were present--including a considerable sprinkling of negroes. We have not yet received a full report of the proceedings of this black-and-tan assemblage; but will give the matter our attention next week. The nominations for Governor and other State officers were the same as those now in office. That the truth of history may be vindicated, we will state that JAMES M. HAYDEN, A. J. WOOD and WEDDER SMITH were the delegates from Lewis county. At least so says George Strickler; and he should be good authority, for behold! he is a shining light on the walls of radicalism. We call attention to the fact that three men from this county have so far recognized negro equality as to sit with negroes as their equals in the deliberations of a State Convention. How do you like it?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH DARLINTON

WOULD respectfully inform the public and his old friends that he has removed to the

Old Bailey Stand, where he has opened out an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

Which he is offering at

AUCTION PRICES!

He especially calls attention to his stock of

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS GOODS,

QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING, &c.

TINWARE, HARDWARE,

FISH, SALT, GROCERIES, OIL, &c.

Which he offers at prices which defy competition.

Give him a call:

June 20, 1870.

RYAN & MAXWELL,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lewis and adjoining counties that they have opened a new and extensive

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Two doors above Lewis' store, Main street, Weston, West Virginia.

We shall keep constantly on hand a full supply of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, and a large assortment of gentlemen's

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Ready made and "to order."

The quality of our work will be as good or better than you can get elsewhere; and our prices shall never fail to please. Give the new store a trial, before worrying out your lives and wasting your money in buying Boots and Shoes at a dry goods store.

REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED

At shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

RYAN & MAXWELL.

June 20, 1870.--y1

INCOME TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that United States Income Taxes for the year 1869, and the Special Taxes or Licenses for the year ending May 1st, 1871, assessed within and for the county of Lewis and State of West Virginia, will be due and payable on the 28th day of June, 1870, at the

BAILEY HOUSE, IN WESTON,

in said County.

If said taxes are not paid on or before the 28th day of July, 1870, the penalties prescribed by the Revenue Laws for nonpayment will be imposed.

Taxes assessed within any County of the 1st Collection District of West Virginia, either annual or monthly, may be paid to me at my office, in the Custom House, in the City of Wheeling.

B. F. KELLEY,
Collector Internal Revenue, First District of West Virginia.

Collector's Office, Wheeling, W. Va., April 25, 1870